

Outline of Presentation

- Study overview
- Hawaii-based longline fleet
- Crew trends, issues and logistics
- Case studies



PIFSC Longline Study

- 220 in-depth interviews over time; 148 crew
- 75% of vessels, 40% of owners and captains, 44% of crew populations
- Interviewer and interpreter-community liaison became participant observers
- Qualitative/quantitative data bases





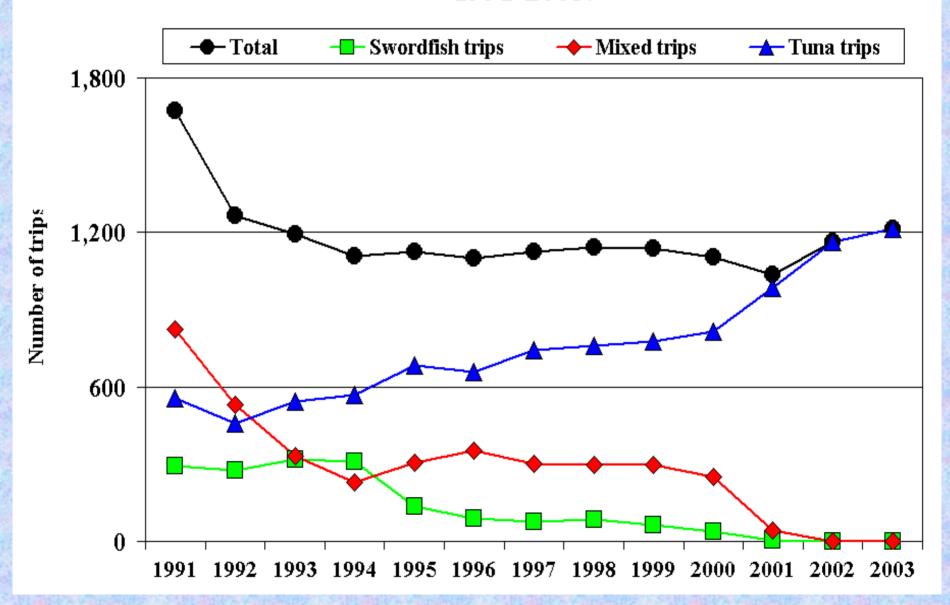
Longline Fleet

- Limited entry capped at 164 permits
- Tuna, swordfish, mixed trips until swordfish ban in 2000; model fishery opens in 2004
- Lands vast majority of commercial fish landed in Hawaii
- One primary wholesaler

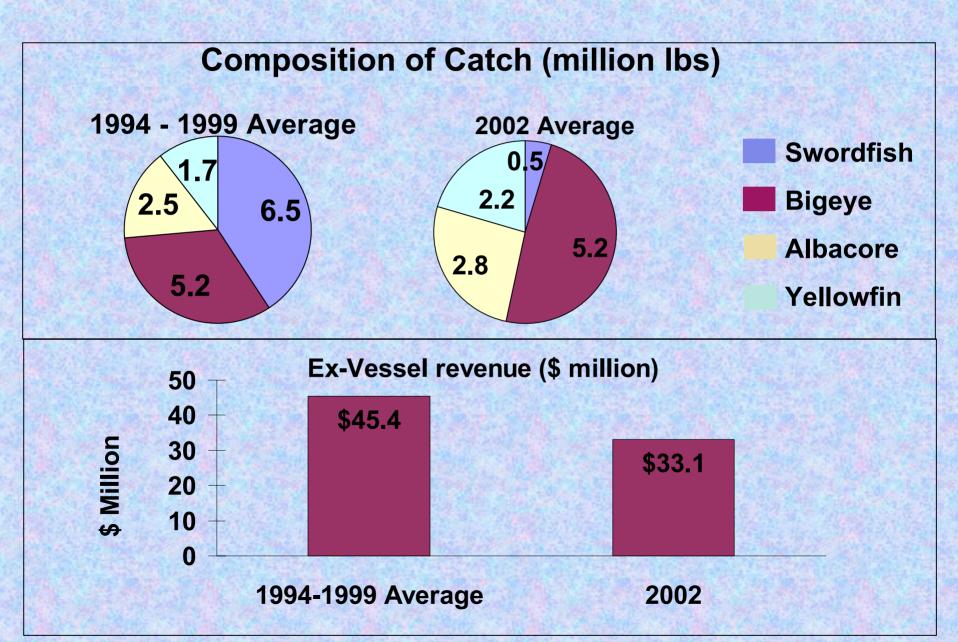




Number of trips by the Hawaii-based longline fishery, 1991-2003.



Hawaii's Longline Industry



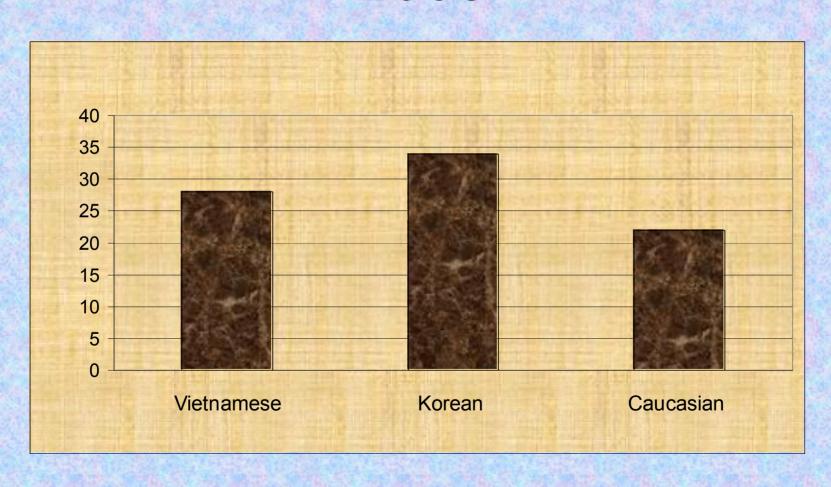
Longline Fleet 2003

- 110 active vessels
- 1,216 trips
- 14,560 sets, 29 million hooks
- 100k bigeye; 70k other tuna; 49k billfish;
 2k sharks, 131k other
- 3.6 bigeye caught per 1,000 hooks

Owner Ratings of Crew Issues

- One of top three problems facing industry (other two: swordfish ban; mgmt/regs)
- Obtaining desirable/preferred crew:
 - Not at all a problem: 5%
 - Somewhat of a problem: 20%
 - Very much a problem: 75%
- Paying local crew:
 - Not at all a problem: 47%
 - Somewhat of a problem: 25%
 - Very much a problem: 27%

Ethnicity of Vessel Owners 2003



Number of Vessels in Hawaii Longline Industry

	July 2003	Sep 2003	Dec 2004	July 2004	Sep 2004
Pier 17	29	31	31	35	44
Kewalo Basin			43	39	35
Pier 35			22	28	35

Number of Desired Crewmen in Hawaii Longline Industry

	July 2003	Sep 2003	Dec 2004	July 2004	Sep 2004
Pier 17	116	124	124	140	176
Kewalo Basin			172	196	140
Pier 35			88	112	140

Number of Estimated Crewmen in Hawaii Longline Industry

	July 2003	Sep 2003	Dec 2004	July 2004	Sep 2004
Pier 17	87	93	93	105	132
Kewalo Basin			129	147	105
Pier 35			66	84	105

Percentage of Foreign Laborers from The Philippines

	July 2003	Sep 2003	Dec 2004	July 2004	Sep 2004
Pier 17	96%	76%	73%	49%	47%
Kewalo Basin			67%	32%	16%
Pier 35			65%	59%	61%

Advantages of Filipino Crew

- Savings in repairs and maintenance
- Increased security for docked vessel
- Reliability and consistency (captive audience)
- Cheaper than paying shares



Filipino Crew Characteristics

- Considerable experience as fishermen outside of the Philippines
- Fishing background and additional skills
- High level of job satisfaction
- Send most of salary back to home



Filipino Crew Logistics

- Started late 90s (local crew paid shares prevalent before)
- 4 manning agencies provide crew
- 1-year contract ("extendable")
- C1/D visas
- Immigration visits new arrivals and spot checks



Filipino Crew Costs to Owner

- Agency fee per crewman (\$700 -\$1400)
- Monthly salary (\$400+; more for second contract or extra work)
- Transportation to and from Honolulu
- Catch bonus/ton
- \$60 paroles; fines; transportation within airport; medical care...



Filipino Crew Paths to Honolulu

- Early 2003:
 Philippines –
 Honolulu
- Late 2003:
 Philippines Los
 Angeles Honolulu;
 virtually no new
 entries



Current Paths for Filipino Crew

- 2004: Philippines Guam 7 island stops –
 Honolulu Kiribati vessel to Honolulu;
- 2004: Philippines New Zealand Sydney –
 Western Samoa American Samoa vessel;
- 2004: Philippines Los Angeles Mexico
 City Tijuana Ensenada vessel

Transfer Intricacies

- One vessel picks up crew for several
- Transfer to vessels takes place at sea (outside EEZ)
- Variety of arrangements among owners
- Delays are typical



Kiribati Crew

- Gov't created manning agency early 2004
- Owner cost \$500
- 50-some crew, mostly
 Korean vessels
- Initial high return
- Filipino teaches unenthusiastically through 1 Kiribati



Percentage of Foreign Laborers from The Republic of Kiribati

	July 2003	Sep 2003	Dec 2004	July 2004	Sep 2004
Pier 17	/	/	/	28%	8%
Kewalo Basin	/	/	/	20%	52%
Pier 35	/	/	/	11%	0%

Talk Story

- Death of crew member at airport
- Hooking injury to crew member at sea
- Floating crewman



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Any Questions?

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